

## THE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK – How do credit transfer policies vary?



### SAVE IT

Keep your syllabus, written work, exams & portfolios; these are your evidence.



### SAY IT

List courses as 'SU [course name]' on every application; never 'Project Advance'.



### PROVE IT

Send the official SU transcript before any credit transfer conversation begins.

## POLICY VARIATION BY INSTITUTION TYPE – Why might credit be refused?

### More Favorable

#### COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Generally favorable.  
Articulation agreements are common.

### Variable

#### SUNY/CUNY CAMPUSES

Broadly favorable.  
Transfer frameworks exist; departmental discretion applies.

### Less Favorable

#### SELECTIVE & PRIVATE

Highly variable.  
Ivy / near-Ivy institutions rarely accept transfer credits.

## ACTION CHECKLISTS

### FOR STUDENTS

- Activate SU NetID before grades post
- Confirm letter grade in MySlice – not 'IP/IC'
- Order transcript via Parchment (Chrome/Firefox only)
- Keep your syllabus and all written work
- Research target school's transfer credit policy early
- List courses as 'SU [course name]' on applications
- Ask: does this credit count toward my intended major?
- If denied – get the specific reason in writing

**Credit issues? Contact SUPA:**  
[supahelp@syr.edu](mailto:supahelp@syr.edu) | 315.443.2404

### FOR COUNSELORS

- Remind students to activate NetID
- Include transcript ordering in senior prep checklist
- Confirm SU transcript is separate from HS transcript
- Encourage credit transfer research during junior year
- Share [projectadvance.syracuse.edu/transcripts](http://projectadvance.syracuse.edu/transcripts) with families
- Help students frame SUPA as SU coursework on applications
- Connect students facing denials to [supahelp@syr.edu](mailto:supahelp@syr.edu)

**SUPA Transcripts & Credit Transfer:**  
[projectadvance.syracuse.edu/transcripts](http://projectadvance.syracuse.edu/transcripts)

## KEY TERMS AT A GLANCE

### Credit Transfer

Formal awarding of credit hours by a receiving institution toward a degree program.

### Credit Recognition

Qualitative acknowledgment of rigor – may influence admissions or placement without formal credit hours.

### Elective Credit

Credit hours counting toward graduation totals but not toward a specific major or gen ed requirement.

### Placement / Exemption

Skipping introductory sequences based on prior coursework – often equivalent value to credit transfer.

### Location-Based Policy

Institutional rule refusing DE credit for courses taught on a high school campus, regardless of rigor.

### Double-Dipping

Using one course for both HS graduation and college credit. Some institutions explicitly prohibit this.